REMARKS

UPON THE

GARIANONUM

OF THE

ROMANS.

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REMARKS

UPON THE

GARIANONUM

OF THE

ROMANS:

THE

SITE AND REMAINS

FIXED AND DESCRIBED.

By JOHN IVES, Esq.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, AND FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Quis est quem non moveat clarissimis Monumentis testata consignataq; Antiquitas? Cic.

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MDCCLXXIV.

G.R. III.

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THIS little Work took its riſe from an evening's converſation with a Literary Friend, who deſired the Author's opinion upon this venerable ruin. Complying with that requeſt, he drew up the following Sketch, and, preſuming upon the ſlight manner in which this Station has been mentioned by preceding Antiquaries, now makes it public.—To inveſtigate Roman laws, or to delineate Britiſh cuſtoms, was no part of his deſign. Theſe have been conſidered by abler hands. His pages, therefore, are confined to the ſpot on which GARIANONUM is ſituate, and bounded by its walls.—There is one thing remarkable in this Tract, that

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the general connection between the Letter-preſs and the Plates is reverſed; for here, the former is to be conſidered only as illuſtrative of the latter.

Great-Yarmouth,
St. Alban's Day,
1774.

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PLATES.

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To the most Rev.d Father in GOD, Frederic[illegible] [illegible]vidence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, *this view of Garianonum as a public testimony of Gratitude & respect is m[illegible] [illegible]cribed by his Grace's most obliged and most obedient Servant*

J. Ives.

REMARKS

UPON THE

GARIANONUM OF THE ROMANS.

THERE are few remains of Roman buildings in Britain, ſo conſiderable for its preſervation, and yet ſo little noticed by writers, as the ancient Garianonum.—Thoſe who mention it, do it ſlightly; and moſt of them diſpute its ſituation.—Whilſt Richborough is celebrated by a Battely, this rival ſtation, equal in antiquity, and ſuperior in remains, has met with no Hiſtorian:—the preſent curſory attempt will therefore be more excuſable.

It

It appears from the Notitia Imperii, that the Præpoſitus Equitum Stableſianorum was ſtationed at the mouth of the Yare; and from that circumſtance this Commander was ſtiled Gariennonenſis.—An aſſertion which carries ſuch poſitive proof, none have been hardy enough to deny;—but the difficulty is, to fix the ſite of his reſidence, to diſcover where he pitch'd his tents, and to inform Poſterity where the Roman banner, firſt diſplay'd its Eagle on the Icenian ſhore.

In this reſearch we are deſtitute of any aſſiſtance from the Itinerary of Antoninus, the great guide which leads us through Britannia Romana.—Reſpecting Garianonum it is ſilent;—nor have we any military way to direct our ſteps: the Ermine-ſtreet comes no farther Eaſt than Venta Icenorum; and whatever viciniary or occaſional roads led to Garianonum, as they were not raiſed with that care and permanency as the great military ones, we cannot expect them to be obvious at this day.

The

The great Father of our National Antiquities, the venerable Camden, places the Roman Garianonum at Burgh-Caſtle, in Suffolk (1): my learned Countryman, Sir Henry Spelman, an almoſt cotemporary writer, endeavours to fix it at Caiſter, near Yarmouth, in Norfolk. Paſſing by leſſer authorities as advocates for the latter opinion, let us conſider the ſentiments of the good old Knight upon it, as his own words inform us: "Veterem Garianoni ſedem "oblivioni tradidit alveum deſtituens fluvius, ſediſque et fluvii incerta veſtigia: "videntur eam duo vendicare; Burgh "Caſtle in agro Suffolciano, quod meridionali fluvii lateri hodie incumbit, et "a boreali IV diſtans mille paſſus Caſtor "villula. Romanum oſtendunt ambo ſpeciem; illud quadrilateram oblongam "Caſtrametationem, muro coronatum, ſed "remotiorem a mari, et loco paludibus et "anguſtiis ita impedito, ut equeſtribus "male conveniat turmis; hæc in ipſo litore

(1) Vol. I. Ed. 1722, p. 465.

 "muri

" muri etiam et muniminis rudera prodens,
" campeſtri loco, equitumque diſcurtioni
" litoris præſidio, quod huic comiti, huic
" equitatui demandatum fuit, commodiſ-
" ſimo. Interiora enim et mediterranea
" comes alius tuebatur, peditumque magis
" cohortibus quam turmis equitum. Gari-
" anonum igitur Caſtorem pono, Camdeno
" licet Burgh arriſit. Conducit in ſenten-
" tiam noſtram Caſtor, nomen a Romanis
" ſumptum, præſertim cum in tota Anglia
" nihil quod ſciam hujus nominis reperie-
" tur, non Romanum (2)." The great objection which Sir Henry Spelman and the followers of his opinion make to Burgh as the Roman Garianonum, is its diſtance from the ſea, being ſurrounded with marſhes, and incommodiouſly ſituated for Cavalry. The ſtate of the country when the Romans built and Sir Henry wrote, was very different:—had it been the ſame, his remark would have been juſt;—but during the revolutions of ſo many centuries,

(2) Icenia, p. 154.

the

the appearance of every country is frequently altered, and ſuffers many changes.—Effects of this kind are produced from many cauſes:—ſome of them from the moſt latent, which diſtort the face of Nature, and leave monuments of their operations for Poſterity to wonder at.

Upon obſerving the flat country for four miles, the diſtance between Caiſter and Burgh, (a conſiderable part of which is ſtill water, and retains a Saxon appellation (3),) it evidently appears to have been once covered by the Ocean, and the mouth of the Yare, at that time, an Æſtuary, or arm of the ſea: Tradition, the faithful preſerver of many a fact which Hiſtory has overlooked or forgotten, confidently and invariably aſſerts it.—To aſſiſt this opinion, is inſerted

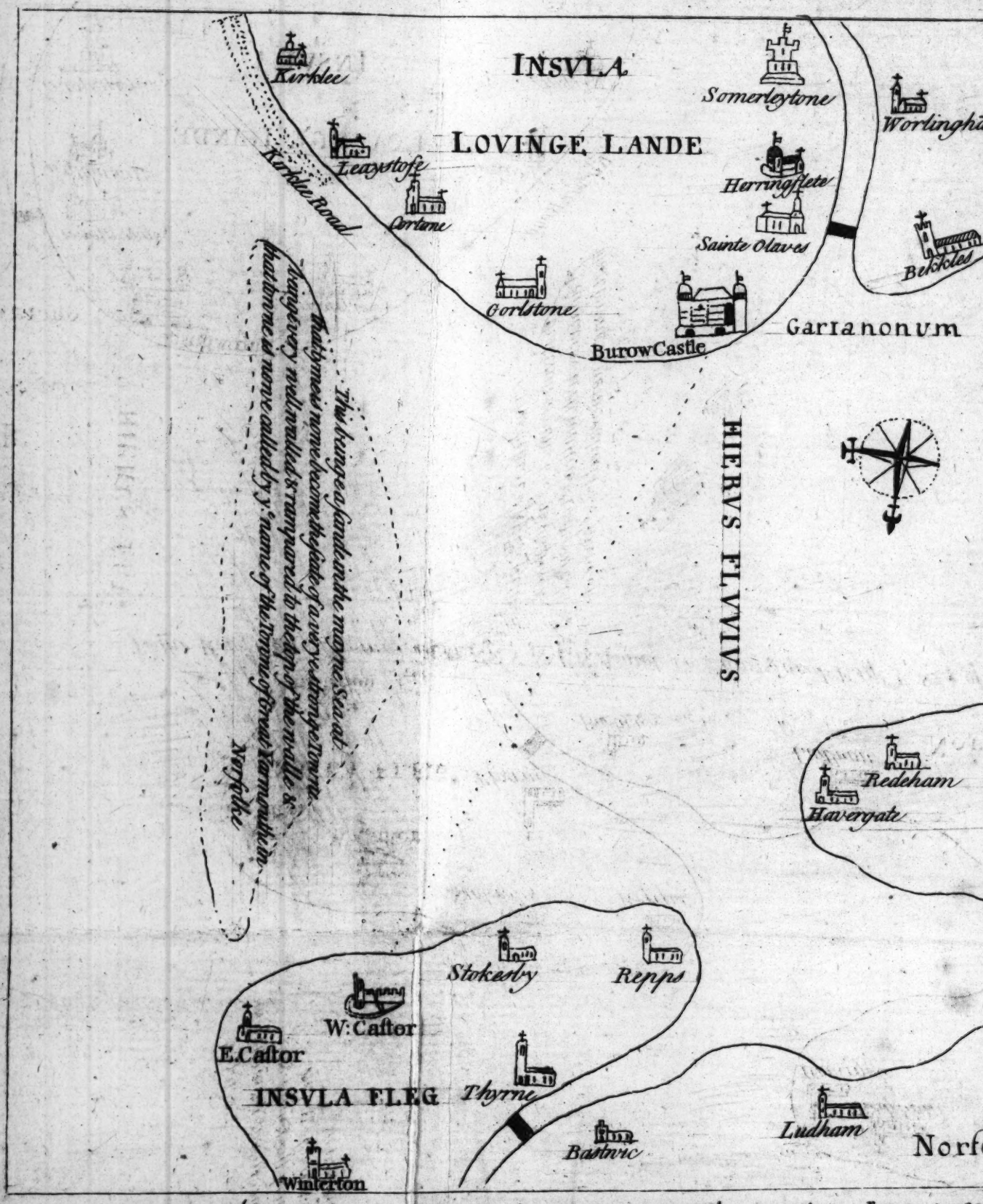
(3) Bladan 36. 6. i. e. latus fluvius. Hiſt. Eccl. Petroburg. Bardanea. Nullus eſt hodie (quem quidem novi) hujus appellationis fluvius; nec è multis qui ſunt in agro Cantabrigienſi & vicinis, ſcio quis hic ſit, ſi ullus ſub hoc nomine hodie reperitur, ſuſpicor vocari Broadwater.—Gibſoni Nominum Locorum Explicatio ad finem Chron. Saxon. pag. 15.

the ancient map of Garienis Oſtium, as it is ſuppoſed to have appeared in the year One Thouſand. The original remains in a cheſt called the Hutch, belonging to the Corporation of Yarmouth, and was copied from one ſtill more ancient (which appeared to be in a periſhing condition), about the time of Queen Elizabeth. I do not pretend to vouch for the authenticity of this paper; and I produce it, not to confirm, but to explain my opinion.

It is far from being in the leaſt problematical to aſſert, that the City of Norwich, like the Town of Yarmouth, had its original from the number of Merchants and Fiſhermen reſorting thither for the pecuniary advantages of commerce; the ſame ſtream equally flowing to each; and the ſame means which brought emolument to the one, carried opulence to the other (4).

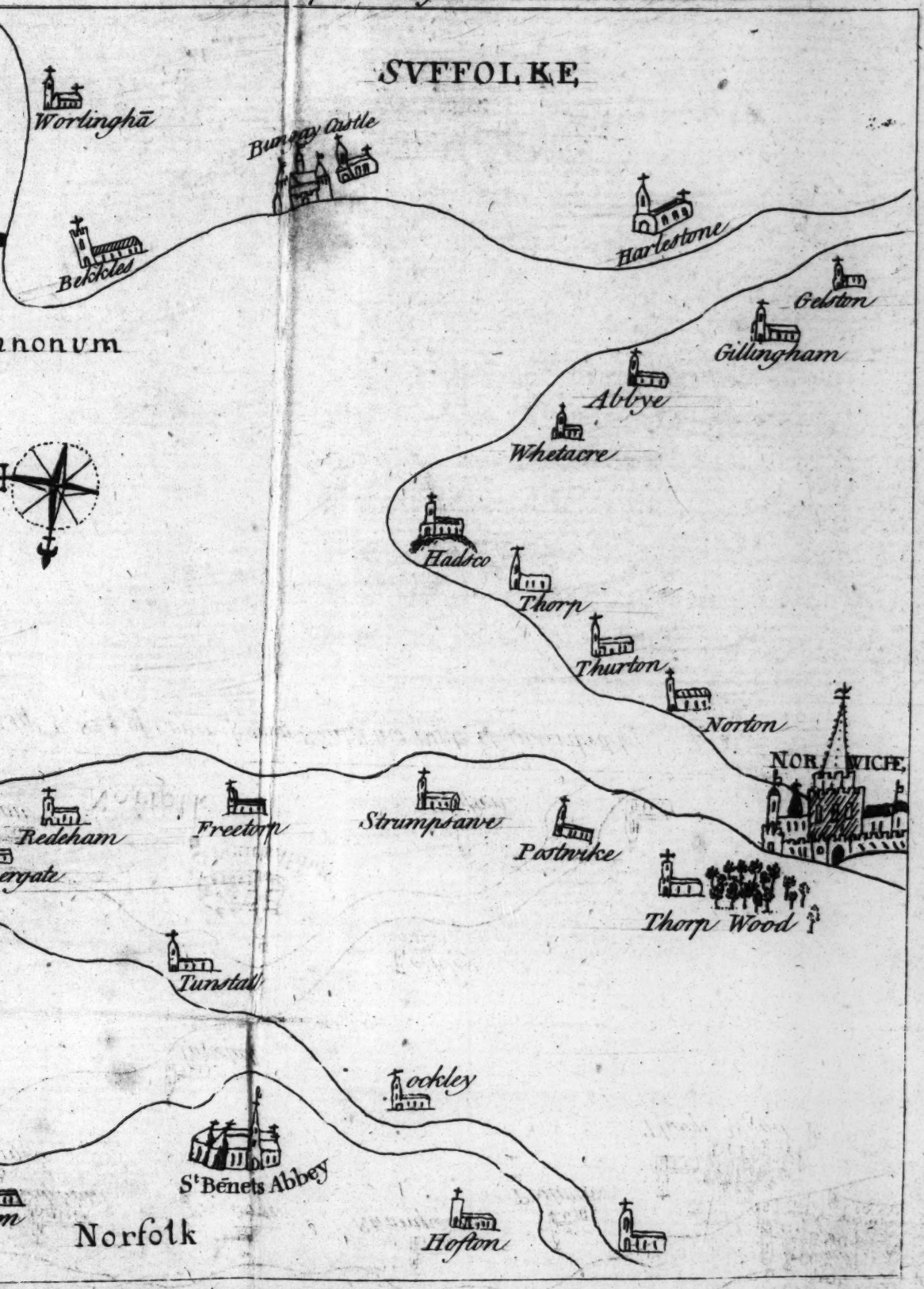
(4) NORWIZ. ancientement fuſt un lieu de Grand Fiſhinge. Vide Cart. Alfr. Eſt-Anglorum. Epi ſancto Edmundo—Manſuram ſuam in NORWICO que annuatim reddit unum laſtum de Halecibus. Monaſt. Ang. Vol. I. fo. 294.

The Entrance of the HIERVS or YARE, with the course of that River, & the



To the Revd Edw: Thomas, A.M.F.R.S & F.S.A. and To Edw: Jacob Esqr F.S.A. of

River, & the Tonns bordering thereon A.D.1000.
Ex Antiqua in Pergamen: delinatione illuminat:



q.r F.S.A. of Faversham in Kent. This Plate is inscribed by J. Jus

About the time of Edward the Confeſſor, the ſea retreated from the ſand at the mouth of the Æſtuary on which Yarmouth now ſtands; "and then there were two Chan-" nelles for Shippes and Fiſhermen to paſſe " and enter into that arme of the ſea for ut-" terance of theire fiſhe and marchandizes, " whiche were conveyed to diverſe partes " and places, as well in the countye of Nor-" folke as in the countye of Suffolke, by " reaſon that all the wholle levell of the " marſhes and fennes, which nowe are be-" twixte the towne of Yermouthe and the " citie of Norwiche, were then all an arme " of the ſea, enteringe within the lande by " the mouthe of Hierus; and this was a-" boute the yere of our Saviour MXL. " and longe before (5)."—When this ſand became inhabitable, and a conſiderable Town formed upon its banks, the courſe of the ſea being altered, the rivers and marſhes ſettled in the manner we now find

(5) MS. cui. Tit. "Gre te Yermouthe; a Booke of the founda-" cion and antiquitye of the ſayde Towne," &c. fo. 1560. penes me.

them.—The Romans followed the courſe of the Æſtuary as their Icenian Conqueſts multiplied, and after Garianonum founded the Venta Icenorum (6); to the ſouth the ſtation ad Taum (7), on that branch of the river called the Teſe; and advancing by the northern ſtream, arrived at Elmham, where a ſtation was placed alſo.

If I was inclined to depend upon a doubtful evidence, I ſhould quote Sir Henry Spelman once more, and produce in favour of this ſyſtem the ſtory he has told us of Lothbroch the Dane, who was driven, in an open boat, from Denmark into the mouth of the Yare, and landed at Reedham.—The inference he draws from this tale is to our purpoſe:—"Ex his vi-
"detur Reedham villam hanc parvam
"magna Yermutha antiquiorem eſſe. Nam
"ſi habitatoribus frueretur Yermutha cum
"Lothbrocus huc appulſus eſt, opem pro-

(6) Caſtor, near Norwich.

(7) Taſeborough.

"culdubio

" culdubio clamore imploraſſet attrituſque
" fame & itinere, ulterius non perrexiſſet
" in fluvio." If the ſtory is true, Lothbroch moſt probably entered the Yare on the north ſide of the great bank of ſand on which Yarmouth was afterwards built, and ſtopp'd at Reedham, being the firſt oppoſite land he made.

One circumſtance attends this opinion, which carries it above conjecture. In the marſhes which lay between the two ſhores, and even at the walls of Garianonum, have frequently been diſcovered parts of anchors, rings, and other pieces of iron, which, however uncouth in their appearance, could have been of no ſervice but for maritime uſes, and muſt either have belonged to the veſſels of the garriſon, or have been left there by thoſe unfortunate navigators who, in early times, viſited this dangerous coaſt.

It is alſo to be remarked, that everywhere round the walls of the camp, are found immenſe quantities of ſea-ſhells, particularly thoſe of the oyſter, forming a ſtrata

ſeveral

ſeveral feet deep, and ſcarcely admitting a doubt of the nearer approach of the ſea or Æſtuary of the Yare to this ſtation, at the time of its Roman inhabitants; for it is hardly to be ſuppoſed, that the garriſon, whatever might be their number, could conſume ſo conſiderable a quantity of that fiſh, as their exuvia plainly inform us were there depoſited. The advantage of gathering the Britiſh oyſter from ſhoals and beaches ſituated under their own walls, could not be overlooked by the Roman garriſon.—By them, they were eſteemed a delicacy worthy the Prætorian table;—and as early as the reign of Veſpaſian, were exported to Italy as choice dainties for the Imperial one (8). From the ſhores of Kent, and from the neighbourhood of Richborough, were obtained thoſe which bore the greateſt price, and were reputed of the beſt flavour: and theſe were farther improved by fattening them in feeding-pits and artificial reſervoirs; a practice invented by the Romans, and firſt made uſe of at Baiæ and

(8) Pliny, L. 9. Cap. 54. Juvenal, Sat. 4. Ver. 140.

Puzzoli,

Puzzoli, ninety years before the Chriſtian Æra.

The mouth of the Yare being found in this ſtate at the time of the Roman advent, I place *Garianonum* at BURGH CASTLE, which ſtands on the ſouth ſide of it;—a ſituation which entirely obviates the objections of Sir Henry Spelman and Biſhop Gibſon (9), and proves it to have been extremely commodious, and admirably adapted, for thoſe very purpoſes for which they are diſpleaſed with it—for the protection of that ſhore which theſe troops were ſtationed to defend, for their military exerciſes, and for their ſudden excurſions.

Upon a ſtream whoſe largeneſs and rapidity muſt have made it formidable to paſſing armies; upon a ſhore particularly expoſed to the depredations of lawleſs pirates; and upon the principal entrance of a country poſſeſſed by a brave and hardy people; Garianonum muſt have been a ſta-

(9) Camden, Edit. 1722, V. I. p. 465.

tion

tion of the greateſt importance to the Romans.—It gave them weight and conſequence in the eyes of the Britons, who were deſtitute of every idea of mural fortifications;—it eſtabliſhed their influence, extended their territories, and afforded them a ſecure retreat, and an impregnable defence, againſt the warlike Iceni, who, animated with the ſpirit of our immortal Boadicea, frequently roſe in arms againſt the invaders of their native ſoil.

In each of theſe views did the politic Romans conſider their new-erected camp; in every reſpect it anſwered their deſigns, and in every particular correſponded with their wiſhes.—From hence they commanded the Æſtuary of the Yare, the German Ocean, and the interior country; and from hence they derived a power and conſequence ſufficient to awe, and capable of intimidating any military attempt the Britons could form againſt them.

Deſtitute

Deſtitute of expreſs records, and encountering the clouds with which Ignorance and Inattention have ſabled over our Anglo-Roman Antiquities; 'tis from the tenour of General Hiſtory alone, that we are enabled to fix a time for the building of this fortreſs: without ſuch a conſultation our utmoſt reſearches would fail us, and we ſhould have only the miſerable alternative of gueſſing at the period, or paſſing it by unnoticed.

A regular detail of the ſucceſſes of the Roman arms in Britain, is found in other Authors: for this work it would be too diffuſe. That portion of Anglo-Roman Hiſtory which more immediately reſpects Garianonum, is ſhort and limited;—it commences with the reign of Claudius, and it extends no further.

This Emperor, who aſſumed the purple at 50 years old, had neither the ſpirit, courage, nor perſeverance of his great predeceſſor; yet ambitious of following the ſteps of Julius, he formed the deſign of compleating

pleating what Cæſar had begun, and of reducing Britain to a Roman Province: in purſuance of which, he arrived here about the year of Chriſt 45, having previouſly ſent Aulus Plautius with troops ſufficient, to effect his intention. After about ſix months ſtay, he returned to Rome; and triumphed—for conqueſts never obtained, and for victories never won (10).

After the Emperor's departure, Plautius remained here near four years, and carried on the Britannic war with ſpirit and ſucceſs. Upon his return to Rome, he received the honour of an Ovation.—Next in command was the Pro-Prætor, Publius Oſtorius Scapula; an experienced officer, in

(10) Suetonius in Claudio, c. 17. confirmed by an inſcription in the Barberini Palace at Rome:

TI. CLAVDIO. CÆS.
AVGVSTO.
PONTIFICI. MAX. TR. P. IX.
COS. V. IMP. XVI. P. P.
SENATVS. POPVL. Q. R. QVOD.
REGES. BRITANNIÆ. ABSQ.
VLLA. JACTVRA. DOMVERIT.
GENTESQUE. BARBARAS.
PRIMVS. INDICIO. SVBEGERIT.

whom

whom conduct and courage were equally united.—To him the Romans were indebted for the ſubjection of the Iceni;—to him they were obliged for the retention of their conqueſts;—and to him we owe the founding of Garianonum.

No part of the policy of this General claims our attention ſo much, as that which we are particularly bound to obſerve—the conſtruction of fortreſſes upon the Severn, the Avon, and the Nen: This upon our own Yare, and many of thoſe in the interior country, owe their foundation to Oſtorius.—This effectual method of curbing that high ſpirit of Liberty inherent in the native Britons; of diſſolving their alliances, breaking their power, and dividing their reſources; was the ſyſtem of this gallant Officer. How well it ſucceeded, the Anglo-Roman Hiſtory amply informs us; for without the protection of theſe mural encampments, neither conqueſt nor ſecurity could have attended the Roman banner in Britain.

From

From this period we date the riſe of Garianonum, built by the command, and by the Soldiers of Oſtorius, and garriſoned by a cohort of veteran troops lately returned victorious from a battle with the Iceni.

Leaving them in ſecure poſſeſſion of their new-erected Caſtrum, let us farther conſider the claim of Caiſter to have been the Garianonum.—It is ſlightly founded, and very ill ſupported;—but ſo reſpectable an authority as Sir Henry Spelman, muſt not be trifled with.—He urges its name, remains, and ſuperior convenience of ſituation:—the latter argument has been refuted; the two firſt only remain to be conſidered.

At this time, not the leaſt veſtigia of Roman building appear at Caiſter. That there were ſome when Sir Henry wrote, is highly probable; for I think this great and learned Antiquary could never have been guilty of ſo glaring an abſurdity, as to miſtake the venerable remains of Sir John Faſtolffe's ſeat for Roman workmanſhip. But

ſo

ſo far from proving it to have been Garianonum from its name (9), (on which he lays ſo much ſtreſs) that this very circumſtance clearly points out the contrary; for that was a peculiar name expreſſive of the deſign and uſe of the building, and this only an indefinite term beſtowed on all the ſmaller Caſtra.—Allowing Caiſter then to have been a Roman ſtation (10), and yet not Garianonum; it is neceſſary to prove what ſtation it was.

The ingenious Antiquary of Mancheſter has ſo well informed us for what purpoſe theſe ſmaller Camps were conſtructed, that it would be injuſtice not to uſe his words in their deſcription.

" The ſtations in Britain being generally " fixed upon the ſoutherly ſlope of a hill

(9) Caiſter. S. à Caſtrum.

(10) Many Roman Coins (now the only evidences that remain) have been found here; the earlieſt I have met with, was a Galba. " Moſt have been found in a place called the Eaſt Bloody-Burgh-fur- " long, belonging to Mr. Thomas Wood, from whom we have " received divers ſilver and copper coins."—Sir Thomas Brown's Hydriotaphia, p. 18. 1658.

" or bank, they were well calculated for our " winters, and as ill for our ſummers. The " Romans, therefore, naturally conſtructed " another Camp for their reſidence in the " latter. And their Caſtra Æſtiva are an " addition to the regular fortreſſes, which " has been long noticed in general, though " it has been ſeldom pointed out in parti- " cular. For this they neceſſarily ſelected " ſome advantageous ſite, that was in the " neighbourhood of the ſtation, and fully " open to the north. And every fortreſs " in the kingdom which has a ſoutherly aſ- " pect in itſelf, and any convenient ground " near it with a northerly one, muſt have re- " gularly enjoyed the pleaſing appendage " of a Summer-camp (11)."

Such an appendage, no doubt, was Caiſter to Garianonum; its ſituation correſponding with the uſual practice of the Romans in conſtructing their Caſtra Æſtiva, and its name confirming it to have been a ſtation not conſiderable enough to deſerve

(11) Whitaker's Hiſt. of Manchester, Vol. I. p. 181.

a par-

a particular appellation. The Romans, fond of their own national cuſtoms, imported many of them into their provinces. hence the Villas of Italy were imitated by the Summer-camps of Britain. But in this caſe pleaſure ſeems to have been but a ſecondary object; convenience and ſecurity were firſt conſulted. Had the Romans pitched this Camp on the ſame ſide of the river as their larger, it would have anſwered no one of theſe purpoſes; but on the oppoſite ſhore it effectually ſecured them an agreeable retreat from the warmer ſituation of the ſouthern bank, formed an additional guard at the entrance of the river, and was highly uſeful for excurſions to the northern part of the country.

No ſituation could have been more convenient for theſe views than Caiſter. Placed upon an eminence (12), within ſight of the larger ſtation, the troops in the one, upon

(12) The ſituation of the Roman Camp at Caiſter is ſuppoſed to have been near the preſent pariſh-church, Coins having been found in an adjoining field.

the leaſt emergency, could give the neceſſary notice to the ſoldiers of the other, by agreed ſignals.

Round our now well-cultivated fields, then cold, bleak and woody, the Romans diverted themſelves with the pleaſures of the chaſe: and croſs our now green and fertile meadows, they navigated their veſſels, and caught their fiſh.—Pleaſure, ever ſubordinate to utility, united upon equal terms for their defence and amuſement. In ſuch a ſituation as Garianonum, with ſuch a ſummer-camp as Caiſter, they could hardly regret the delights of Italy.

From the ſeventy thouſand Romans (13) ſlain in one battle by the Britons under Boadicea, we naturally infer that the number of thoſe people who came over into Britain muſt have been conſiderable. By much the greater part of them could never have reſided in their fortifications, even when unemployed by war, and in times of the greateſt ſecurity; they muſt naturally,

(13) Tacitus—Dion Caſſius makes the number 80,000.

there

therefore, have ſought for ſome other friendly covert, and eſtabliſhed their temporary ſtations at ſuitable diſtances from their Camps. The ſudden excurſions they were often obliged to make, in purſuit of their enemies, and the neceſſity of frequent removals to different parts of the province, gave them neither leiſure nor opportunity to raiſe fortifications at every place they inhabited; but ſmall and temporary ſtations exhibit traces of Roman inhabitants, where no Roman buildings remain, and where it is probable no Roman buildings were ever erected. At Buxton, in this county, the plough breaks many urns, tho' far diſtant from any acknowledged ſtation, and our own Caiſter has none but nummulary remains.—The Britons were a ſagacious as well as a brave and active people; and what courage, oppoſed to conduct and diſcipline, could not effect, the frequent little ſtratagems of their chiefs in ſome meaſure ſupplied. Hence the ſudden alarms of their adverſaries drove the Roman architect to the tools of war; and hence their inferior

ſtations could never boaſt that Roman bricks,

Omnibus in muris, et in omni turre rubentes.

Upon a riſing hill, near the confluence of the rivers Yare and Waveney, and overlooking a large extent of marſhes which once formed the Æſtuary it commanded, ſtands Burgh-Caſtle, the Garianonum of the Romans.—In the conſtruction of this Camp, the Romans purſued their uſual method of ſecurity in building, and practiſed their favourite military architecture.—It formed an irregular Parallelogram, the parallel ſides of which were equally right lines, and equally long, but the corners rounded (14). Thoſe Camps, which were one third longer than they were broad, were eſteemed the moſt beautiful (15), but here the proportion is as two to one.

(14) The Romans in conſtructing their Camps ſeldom rounded the angles: Ilvelcheſter, Dorcheſter, Cheſterford near Cambridge, little Cheſter near Derby, Manchester, and this at Burgh, are ſome of the few fortreſſes in the kingdom where they have.—Vide Whitaker's Manchester, Vol. I. p. 35.

(15) Vegetius, Lib. 3. c. 8.

The

The principal wall of this ſtation, in which is placed the Porta Prætoria, is that to the eaſt, fourteen feet high, two hundred and fourteen yards long, and nine feet broad. —The north and ſouthern walls are juſt the ſame height and breadth, and juſt half the length:—the weſtern ſide has no remains of any wall, nor can we determine with any certainty, whether it ever had. The ſea might poſſibly be conſidered as a ſufficient barrier on that ſide, and the ſteepneſs of the hill as a collateral ſecurity. —Four maſſive round towers defend the eaſtern wall; the northern has one; and another, now thrown down, ſtood oppoſite on the ſouthern. Theſe towers were added after building the walls, and ſerved not only to ornament and ſtrengthen them, but as Turres Exploratorii (16); each having on the top a round hole two feet deep, and as many in diameter, evidently

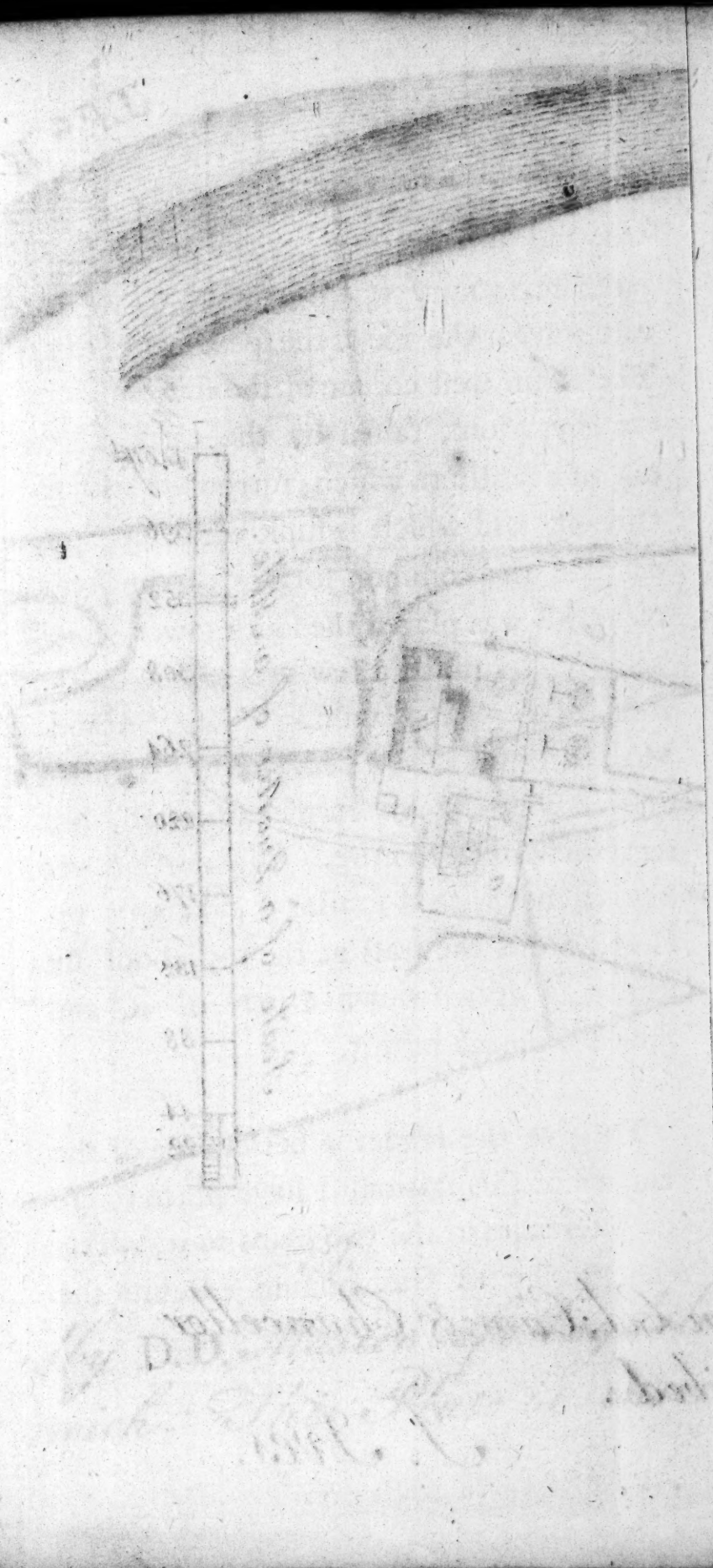
(16) In litore quoque oceani ad meridiem, quo naves eorum habebantur, quia & inde barbarorum irruptio timebatur, turres per intervalla ad proſpectum maris collocant, &c. Gildæ Hiſtoria, p. 12, Sect. 16. Ed. Oxon.

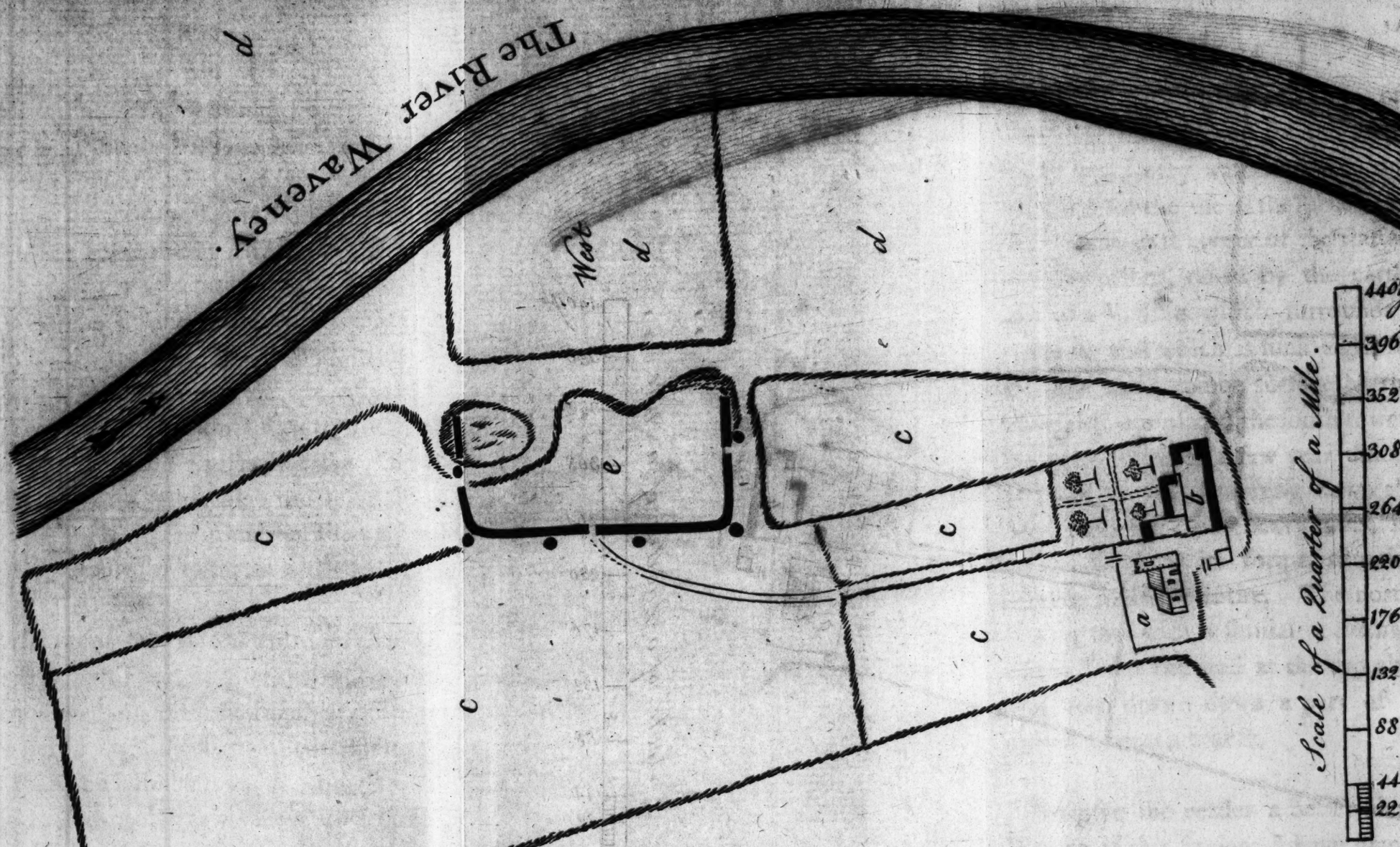
deſigned both for the erection of ſtandards and ſignals, and for the admiſſion of light temporary watch-towers, under the care and for the uſe of the ſpeculatores (17). The ſouth-weſt corner of the ſtation forms the Pretorium, raiſed by the earth taken out of a Vallum which ſurrounds and ſecures it, and which is ſunk eight feet lower than the common ſurface of the Area. Near this was placed the ſouth tower, which being undermined a few years ſince by the force of the water running down the Vallum, after ſome very heavy rains, is fallen on one ſide near its former ſituation, but remains perfectly entire. The north tower having met with a ſimilar accident, is reclined from the wall at the top about ſix feet, has drawn down a part of it, and cauſed a breach near it.

To give the reader a better idea of the remains of this ſtation, I have placed here the references to the two plans of it.—The ichnography of Garianonum exhibits the

(17) Lipſius de Machinis, p. 95.

area





To

The Rev.d George Sandby D.D. Master of Magdalen Col.: Cam.: & Chancellor of the Diocefs of Norwich, This Plate is inscribed.

J. Ives.

area of the building—that upon a larger ſcale ſhows the country round it:

1 A. The Porta Prætoria.
BB. The Area of the Station.
CC. The Vallum.
DD. The Prætorium.
EE. The Clift.

2 A. Burgh Church.
B. The Rector's Houſe and Garden.
C. Corn fields.
E. The Camp.
DD. The Level of Marſhes.

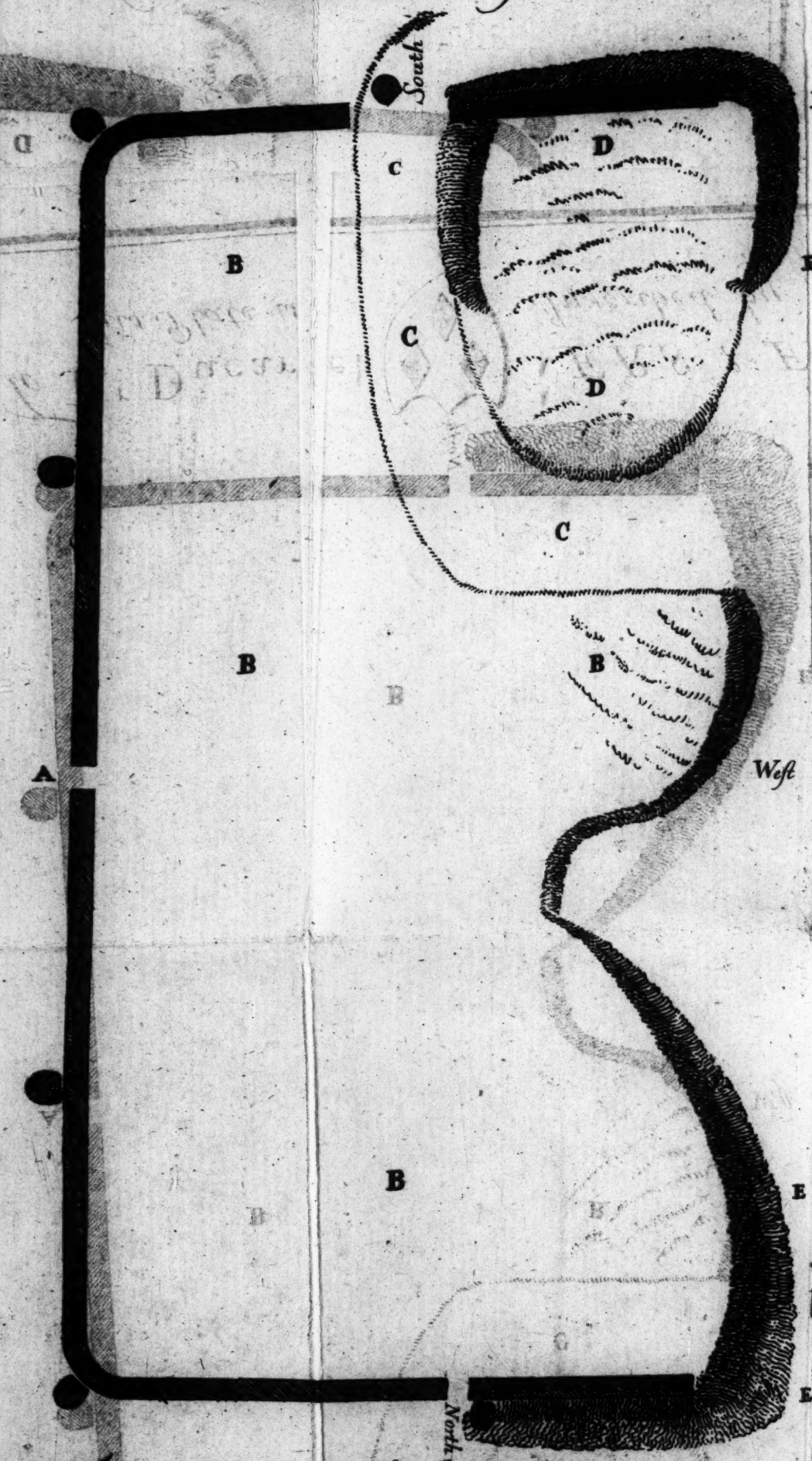
Selecting this ſite as the moſt advantageous for their purpoſe, the limits of the ſtation being marked out, and the ground levelled, the Roman ſoldiers began their new Camp. The foundation on which they erected the walls, was a deep bed of chalk and lime, firmly compacted and ſtrongly beat down, and the whole covered with a layer of earth and ſand, to harden the maſs and exclude the water.—The next operation

tion was a ſingular one, and perhaps peculiar to this ſtation; for the immediate foundation being thus formed, they covered it in every place with oaken planks near two inches thick, ſome of which are perceptible at this day: to theſe ſucceeded a bed of very coarſe mortar, on which, in an irregular manner, were ſpread the firſt ſtones of the fabric.

The mortar made uſe of by the Romans in general, and upon this occaſion in particular, was compoſed of lime and ſand unrefined by the ſieve, and incorporated with common gravel and ſmall pebbles.—From the pits at Belton they procured the firſt, and their own beach afforded an ample ſupply of the latter.—In building their provincial fortreſſes they uſed only this kind of mortar: but they applied it to their work in two different and very oppoſite degrees; the one cold, in the common manner now in uſe, the other rendered fluid by fire, and applied boiling hot. From the artful mixture of both in the ſame building, and

from

ICHNOGRAPHY of GARIANONUM.



To Dr. Ducarel F.R.S. & F.S.A.
This Plate is Inscribed by I. Ives.

R.T. Pouncy. f. 1771

from the coarſe materials of the compoſition, this cement is extremely hard and durable, very difficult to break, and for ſeveral days indiſſoluble in water. The Romans raiſing the wall to a convenient height with the former ſort, at the end of every day's work poured the latter upon it, which immediately filled up the interſtices, inſinuated itſelf through every part, combining the whole, and when cold proved a moſt powerful adheſive. The ſtrength and firmneſs of mural encampments being the firſt conſideration of the Romans, the leſs important deſigns of ornament were deferred to a time of greater peace and leiſure: when this æra came, we find the Garriſon of Garianonum ready to improve it. The walls of the Camp in their firſt rude ſtate, exhibiting the artleſs maſonry of the ſoldiers, appeared a crude and diſguſting aſſemblage of unhewn flints, irregular, and deformed; and ſtreams of liquid mortar juſt hardening into conſiſtence, and running down from every gap, added to the diſagreeable aſpect. To correct ſo harſh a

proſpect,

proſpect, and to give an appearance of art and uniformity to the whole, they faced the outſide of the wall with bricks, interlayed in ſeparate courſes between layers of cut flint: by this means every part became alike, and beauty and variety were added to ſtrength and ſtability.

The Roman bricks made uſe of at Burgh are of a fine red colour, and very cloſe texture, tho' probably of that ſort called by the Romans Crudus, from being baked by the heat of the ſun; as thoſe which were burnt in the furnace were denominated Coctus (18). Their meaſurement anſwers exactly to the brick called by Pliny the Lydion, being one foot and a half a long, one foot broad, and an inch and half thick (19). It does not however appear, that the Romans had any exact ſtandard for the ſize of their bricks: in different ſtations

(18) Vitruvius, l. ii. c. 3.

(19) Plin. Nat. Hiſt. Vol. i. p. 22.

their

their dimenſions are conſiderably varied(20); nor have the ancients themſelves determined it. We ought, however, to obſerve, that either in the choice of their materials, or in their method of preparing them, they far excel thoſe of later days, being much harder and leſs porous than ours, and for durableneſs more reſembling ſtone, for which they were undoubtedly ſubſtituted.

The round towers which defend the walls were probably not built till the garriſon had erected their Summer-camp at Caiſter, from whence ſignals placed upon them could eaſily be diſcovered. It is certain they were erected after the walls were finiſhed, not being united to them at the bottom, and only a ſmall part joined at the top: their materials are the ſame as thoſe of the walls, and they have a like facing of brick. The ſouth tower being fallen down, and ſtill remaining entire, diſcovers the manner in which it was built, and the

(20) From 24 inches long, 24 broad, and 3 thick, to 7 long, 7 broad, and one thick.

ſingularity

ſingularity of its foundation; the baſe ſhowing, by the broad hollow lines croſs it, the marks of the planks on which it was ſet; and theſe being placed tranſverſely upon the bed of lime and ſand, were deſigned to take off the preſſure from the foundation as they carried the building upwards, and to give it greater ſtrength and ſecurity.

In the area of the Camp, and in many of the fields round it, vaſt numbers of Roman Coins have been and are ſtill found: none of them that I have met with, riſe higher than the reign of Domitian, and the generality of them are much later. Coins of the Lower Empire are but little eſteemed by collectors, and theſe of Burgh are ſeldom curious either for deſign or execution. Few are found of any other metal than Copper, and it has been my fortune to meet with only one of Silver— a poor ſolitary Gratianus: I am informed, however, by a near relation, that my maternal great-grandfather, John Smith, Eſq. who poſſeſſed this Caſtle and Manor, had a conſiderable number of Sil

ver

ver Coins, and two Gold ones, ploughed up here; which he preſented to the truly learned Dr. John Moore, then Biſhop of Norwich.

Many cauſes may be aſſigned for the diſcovery of ſuch numbers of Roman Coins as our Britiſh ſtations daily afford: the deſire of impoveriſhing the country, and preventing their treaſures from falling into the hands of the Picts and Caledonians, ſeems to be one reaſon why the Romans buried them in the earth. The inteſtine feuds of Italy called them from their Britannic conqueſts between the years 418 and 427; and the Saxon Chronicle tells us, they gathered all the treaſures which could be found in Britain, ſome part of which they hid; and the reſt (the moſt valuable and portable) they carried into Gaul:— Perhaps they had formed hopes of returning hither in better days, and of recovering their effects from whence they had depoſited them. Perhaps, too, the deſire of informing Poſterity they were once maſters here, might operate upon their ambition. Anxious

to

to tranſmit their proweſs to future ages, and fond of diſplaying the grandeur of the Roman ſtate, to theſe ſilent yet expreſſive Hiſtorians they intruſted their ſtory and their fame.

In the commercial intercourſes between the Romans and the Natives, the latter received their firſt ideas of money; and a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie muſt neceſſarily have been in their poſſeſſion when the Romans quitted the Iſland. So well, indeed, did they improve in pecuniary knowledge, that long before this period they had erected mints of their own, and produced rude imitations of the Roman Coinage. The ſimple efforts of the Britiſh Graver, and the elegant productions of the Roman Mint, are well contraſted by the learned Dr. Stukely (21).

The Britons, forſaken by their Roman guards, deprived of the flower of their own

(21) Plates of ancient Britiſh Coins.

troops,

troops, who were now become auxiliaries to the Romans; and expoſed to the ravages of their mercileſs northern neighbours; frequently hid their money, when threatened with freſh invaſions; and if death or exile was the fate of the owner,— the ſecret was loſt, and the treaſure remained—till an accidental plough or pick-ax, once more, brought it to light. And as the produce of both the Roman and Britiſh Mints was current about this time, we may juſtly ſuppoſe that many parcels of Roman Coins were hid by the Britons themſelves, eſpecially ſuch as are found with Britiſh Coins intermixt.

Another very obvious reaſon why ſuch multitudes of Roman Coins are diſſeminated round every ſtation, proceeds from that pious principle of the Heathen Mythology, by which the ſurviving friends thought themſelves obliged to accommodate the ſepulchral Urns of their deceaſed comrades, with a fund ſufficient to diſcharge that con-

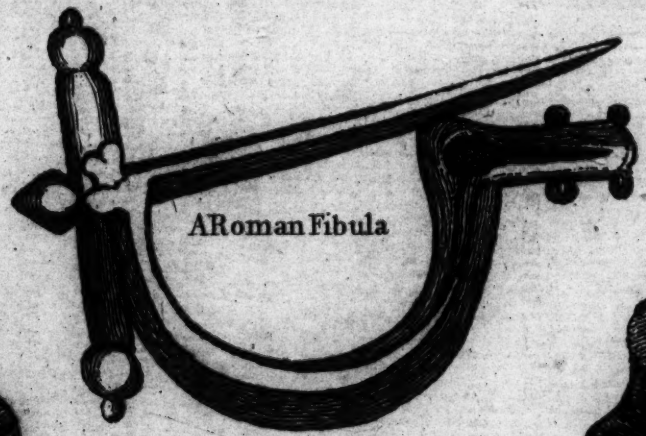
 ſiderable

ſiderable fee, which the grim Ferry-man of Styx never failed to exact: and I believe many of our fineſt Cabinets are more indebted to the Naulum Charontis than to any other cauſe, for their beauty and variety; thoſe Coins which were appropriated to that uſe, being frequently curious, and generally well preſerved.

The field adjoining to the eaſtern wall of Garianonum, was the place allotted for depoſiting the aſhes of the dead, and for the performance of the funereal rites. Here great numbers of Roman Urns have been found, and innumerable pieces of them are every where ſpread over it; but neither the workmanſhip, nor the materials of theſe Urns, have any thing to recommend them. They are made of a coarſe blue clay, brought from the neighbouring Village of Bradwell; ill formed, brittle, and porous.—In the year 1756, a ſpace of five yards ſquare was opened in this field, and about two feet below the ſurface a great many fragments of

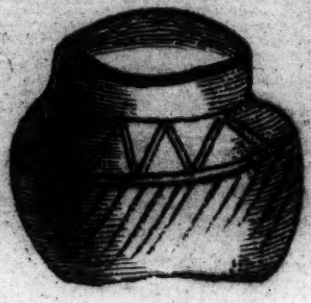
Urns

The head of a spear.



A Roman Fibula

Roman



Urns.

Urns were diſcovered, which appeared to have been broken by the ploughs and carts paſſing over them: Theſe, and the oyſter-ſhells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, other remains found with them, plainly diſcovered this to have been the Uſtrina of the garriſon. One of theſe Urns, when the pieces were united, contained more than a peck and a half of corn, and had a large thick ſtone operculum on the top of it; within, was a conſiderable number of bones and aſhes, ſeveral fair pieces of Conſtantine, and the head of a Roman ſpear.

The eaſterly ſituation of this field correſponds with that of Mons Eſquilinus at Rome; the place aſſigned there for the interment of the common people, and a ſituation for which they ſeemed to have had great veneration. The officers of the garriſon might poſſibly be interred within the area of the camp; and four years ſince, upon pulling down part of the hill which formed the Prætorium, urns and aſhes were

diſcovered in great abundance. Amongſt them was found a ſtratum of wheat, pure, and unmixt with earth; the whole of which appeared, like that brought from Herculaneum, quite black as if it had been burnt. A great part of it reſembled a coarſe powder; but the granulated form of the other, plainly ſhewed what it had originally been. (22)

In the ſame place, and at the ſame time, was found a cochleare, or Roman ſpoon. It was of ſilver, and had a long handle, very ſharp at the point; that being uſed to pick fiſh out of the ſhell, as the bowl or other end, was to take up liquids and ſmall meat (23). Rings, keys, buckles, fibulæ,

(22) Similar to this diſcovery was that of a very conſiderable quantity of rye found at Thetford, the Roman Sitomagus; and, excepting the different form of the grain, it had the very ſame appearance.

(23) Sum cochleis habilis ſed nec minus utilis ovis,
Numquid ſcis potius cur cochleare vocer? Martial, Epig. 14. 121. Vide Antiquitates Rutupinæ, Ed. 2. plate 11, pa. 124.

and

and various other reliquiæ of the Romans, are continually ploughed up in the fields adjoining to this Station: but Roman altars or inſcriptions have never yet honored us with their appearance. The ſoil of the country being principally ſand and gravel, affords no materials for ſuch valuable remains: theſe, indeed, are chiefly to be looked for in the Coloniæ and Municipia, and in ſuch parts of Britain where ſtones and quarries are moſt plentiful.

The Notitia informs us, that the troops who garriſon'd this Station, were a body of Cavalry called the Stableſian Horſe, under the command of a Præpoſitus, who was particularly ſtiled Gariennonenſis; but what number of men they conſiſted of, or to what Legion they belonged, I am afraid we muſt be ever ignorant. A Camp ſo conſiderable as Garianonum, ſo ſtrongly fortified, and of ſuch importance, would neceſſarily require a large body of men to defend it; and a detachment from the main body muſt as

neceſſarily have been ſtationed at the ſummer camp at Caiſter.—The Roman troops in Britain conſiſted of five Legions, which with their auxiliaries amounted to about fourteen thouſand horſe, and ſeventy-two thouſand foot; and theſe being diſtributed into near one hundred and fifty fortreſſes, the mean proportion of men to each is about one hundred horſe, and four hundred and eighty or five hundred foot. Some ſtations could not accommodate ſo many; others would naturally require more; and the diſtribution of the Roman troops was ever formed upon the great plan of utility and convenience. The area of the Camp contained the garriſon who defended it, being divided, according to their reſpective military employments, into an upper and lower partition. In the former was the Prætorium, and the tents of the officers; and in the latter, the tents of the Centurions and common ſoldiers. On the right ſide of the Prætorium was the Quæſtorium, for the Quæſtor, or Treaſurer of the army; on the other

other were the tents of the Legati: and between the two partitions of the Camp was fixed the Principia, where their religious rites were celebrated, and the enſigns of the army depoſited. This was the uſual diſpoſition of the garriſon, in a Roman Camp; and, we may juſtly ſuppoſe, this at Burgh did not materially differ from the general method. The whole area of the ſtation contains four acres, two roods; and, including the walls, five acres, two roods, and twenty perch.

From the bare outlines of the Roman Hiſtory, and from a ſlight review of their tranſactions, both at home and in their Provinces, we ſhall find great reaſon to admire the wiſdom of their civil and military eſtabliſhments; and the vigour and firmneſs with which they purſued the great plan of univerſal Empire. Diſcipline and good order were earneſtly recommended and ſtrictly enforced in their Camps and Armies,—a regular ſyſtem of

traffic carried on with the conquered natives,—military ſtores and proviſions properly diſtributed,—and every part adapted for the intereſt of the whole.'

Many parts of our Anglo-Roman Antiquities are elucidated by the Roman Hiſtorians; and all they have left us on this head has been connected and diſcuſſed (24). The aids we derive from them are conſiderable, but by no means ſufficient for the liberal and inquiſitive ſpirit of Curioſity. At the diſtance of ſeventeen hundred years, we may be allowed t gueſs at probabilities, when we cannot confidently aſſert facts; for aſſertions without argument, and ſuppoſitions without warrant, are like the wild flights of Enthuſiaſm, unſettled and contradictory. The tranſactions of early times are beſt delineated from the manners, laws, and cuſtoms of the agents; theſe fre-

(24) Horſley's Britannia Romana, B. 1.

quently

quently afford a clue to the ſecret ſprings of action; and unfold the gradual progreſs of arts and policy. Doubts and uncertainties occur in every literary purſuit, and none are more frequently obliged to combat them, than the Hiſtorian and the Antiquary.

As an Appendix to this ſlight ſketch of the Roman Camp, at Burgh, I add the following Topographical notices reſpecting the Village itſelf.

Sigebert, one of the Heptarchial Kings, and fifth Monarch of the Eaſt Angles, had been baniſhed into France by his half-brother, and predeceſſor Erpenwald, on a ſuſpicion of aſpiring to the Crown. During his exile, he embraced Chriſtianity; and after an interregnum of three years from the death of his Brother, aſcended the Eaſt-Anglian Throne, in the year 636. The Chriſtian faith had made ſome faint progreſs in his dominions, during the reign of

of his father, Redwald, who permitted it to be preached, but never eſpouſed it. To reinſtate ſome of his ſubjects in their belief, and to convert others, was the great object of Sigebert's ambition; and to aſſiſt him in this deſign, he brought over from France, a Prieſt of Burgundy, named Felix, whom he procured to be conſecrated Biſhop of the Eaſt-Angles, by Honorius, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and fixed the Epiſcopal See at Dunwich. Whilſt Felix, under the patronage of the King, was ſpreading the Goſpel amongſt the Eaſt-Angles, Furſeus, an Iriſh Monk (25), came over to his aſſiſtance, and collecting a company of religious perſons, under the Monaſtic rule, placed them at Burgh, then called Cnoberſburg (26).

(25) Bede gravely aſſures us, that miracles were aſcribed to Furſeus, and that he was, like St. Paul, "wrapt up in Heaven." Bede, Hiſt. Eccl. lib. 3. cap. 19.

(26) i. e. Cunoberi-Urbs, from a Saxon Chief who had formerly reſided here. Bed. H. E. ibid.

Sigebert

Sigebert may be conſidered as the founder of this early Monaſtery; and to the ſame Prince, that at St. Edmundſbury, then named Betricheſword, owed its origin; there he join'd himſelf to the religious, reſigning his Crown, and renouncing the world. Egric, his ſucceſſor, being attacked by Penda, King of Mercia, and obliged to try the fate of a battle, intreated him to leave his retirement, and command the Eaſt-Anglian troops in perſon, from a preſumption that Heaven would crown the Royal Votary with ſucceſs.—Yielding to the importunities of Egric, the abdicated monkiſh King met the Mercian: Victory declared for the latter, and Sigebert and Egric were numbered with the ſlain.

To Furſeus and his Monks, the walls of the Roman Camp afforded a comfortable aſylum, and like the Roman Soldiers, they lived in tents or huts within the area. At this early period, regular edifices for the

ſervice

ſervice of Religion were unknown: Churches were erected with hurdles, and covered with ſtraw; and ſuch buildings were fully ſufficient for the devotion of a people, who in compliment to their next Prince might return to Paganiſm.

Several of our Hiſtorians have confounded this Monaſtery with that at Bury, where Sigebert took the cowl (27); and have thought Cnoberſburg and Betricheſword the ſame; but Bede's deſcription, that it was "maris vicinitate amoenum," will by no means ſuit the latter, but agrees exactly with the former. By that ſituation, and from ſome privileges granted to it by King Anna, it might with much greater probability, be fixed at Blithburgh, where that Prince was interred; but in the Liber Elienſis, Blithburgh is mentioned under its preſent name, and a few pages before, the religious houſe at Cnoberſburg is mentioned alſo.

(27) Cam. Brit. Ed. 1722. Vol. 1, p. 45.

In

In the diſtracted ſtate of affairs during the Heptarchy, when every Prince was the avowed enemy of his neighbour, the Religious were not exempt from the common calamities; and their profeſſion, far from being their protection, often expoſed them to greater hardſhips. The love of power, and the deſire of conqueſt, frequently aſſumed the garb of religion, with our early Saxon Monarchs. In ſuch wars, upon ſuch motives, and with ſuch a pretence, the difficulties attending their conqueſts were revenged by the ſeverity with which they treated their captives. Each party triumphed in their turn; and whoever were victors, the Monks or the Flamens were the firſt ſacrifices. The death of Sigebert deprived Furſeus of a great and zealous patron; and to avoid the troubles which ſucceeded it, he left his Monaſtery at Burgh, and retired into France. The Monks, however, appear to have had much more conſtancy and reſolution; for by the favours granted to this religious ſociety, by ſome

of

of the latter Kings of the Eaſt-Angles, we find they remained there for ſeveral years: but how long they continued at Burgh, or when they left it, is uncertain.

That ancient and valuable ſurvey of the landed property of this Kingdom, the Book of Doomſday, affords us the next account of this Village. From thence we are informed, that in the time of King Edward the Confeſſor, Biſhop Stigand (28) held Burgh by ſoccage. There were then four Carucates of land, ten Villains, five Bordarii, and two Servants belonging to the Manor; in demeſne, there were three Carucates of land, four were diſtributed amongſt the tenants, and the reſt of the Lord's poſſeſſions were ten acres of meadow-land, three ſalt-pits, *three runcini*, *ſix animals*, ſeventeen ſwine, and one hundred and ſixty ſheep; and the yearly value of

(28) Then Biſhop of Norwich, afterwards of Wincheſter, and, laſtly, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

the

the whole was eſtimated at one hundred ſhillings. Under William the Conqueror, Radulph Baliſtarius was the Lord of this Pariſh; and the poſſeſſions of the Manor in his time varied but little from thoſe of his predeceſſor (29). But it is certain this Village was always a demeſne of the Crown; for by the tenure of Serjeantry, it was held by Roger de Burgo, Ralph his ſon, and Gilbert de Weſeham; at whoſe deceaſe being ſurrendered into the hands of King Henry III. he granted it, with all the appurtenances, to the Priory of Bromeholme, in Norfolk, to be held by Serjeantry alſo.

By an inquiſition taken in the 14th year of Edward the Firſt, it appears that the Prior of Bromeholme held the Manor of Burgh of our Lord the King, in capite,

(29) Sub Tit' Terra Radulfi Baliſtarii, BURGH tenuit Stigandus Eps cu' ſoca T. R. E. IV car' terre p man ſep X Vill' & V Bord' tnc' II Serv' modo nulla tnc' in dnio' III car' modo II Tc' hom IV car' modo III, X ac p'ti' Salinæ ſep III runcini & VI an' & XVII porc' & CLX ov' I Eccl'a X ac' & I ac' parti Tnc' val' C Sol mo' CVI Sol.

by

by Serjeantry, (30) (*viz.*) to findthe King one Archer to follow his army into Wales, at his own proper expence, for forty days; which ſervice was valued at 30l. per annum. And by another inquiſition in the ſame year (31), the Prior claimed view of frank pledge, the aſſize of bread and ale, and free warren and wreck in this Manor. In the Regiſter-Book of the Abbey of St. Bennet's, at the Holme (32), there occurs an agreement made between William, Abbot of St. Bennet's, and Clement, Prior of Bromeholme, whereby the latter grants the for-

(30) De Sergancijs Dic' qd' Prior de Bromeholme tenet man' de Burgo de dns' Rege in Cap' p ſerjanc' inveniendi Dno' Rege unum baliſtar ſequitem in exercitu Dni R's in Wallia ſumptibus ſuis p prijs p 40 dies et val per An'n xxx li'.

Plita Coronæ apud Donewic A° 14 E 1 Rot. 27.

Prior de Bromehol tenet maner de Burg-Caſtle com' Suff' de Rede' p Sergeantiam Eſh. ad qd Dominum 31 E 1. No. 157.

(31) Prior de Bromholm ſum' &c. de plito quo warro' clam' here' viſu' franc' pl' emend' aſs' panis Cerviſs francæ warenn' et wrec in Burgo in Ludding land.

Plita de quo waro' apud Gyppeſwic. 14 E 1 Rot. 46.

(32) Regr de Hulmo. fo. 93.

mer

The President, Council & Fellows, of the Society of Antiquaries of London. This date is respectfully inserted.

J. Ayres.

mer "liberty to draw water at his wells "called Elbewells in Burgh, in Lothing-"land, to water his Sheep in the two "marſhes, near the river of Norwich, call-"ed Southcotes, paying for the ſame two "cheeſes yearly." Shortly after, the Abbot and Convent of St. Bennet's releaſed all their rights in Burgh to the Prior and Monks of Bromeholme, who continued Lords of this Manor, till the diſſolution of their Houſe, 26th of Henry VIII. when, with their revenues, it again reverted to the Crown, who poſſeſſed it till Queen Mary ſold it to William Roberts, Town-clerk of Yarmouth (33).

Upon the balk of a kitchen, in a ſmall Farm-houſe in this Pariſh, is cut the fol-

(33) Fin. Suff 24. Hen. 3 n 8. de terr' & redd' in Burgo. — Cart 26, Hen. 3, m 5. pro Eccl. de Burgh Luthingland.—Plac' coram Reg' 53, Hen. 3. rot. *** pro maner' de Burgo.—Fin Suff 55, Hen. 3, n 144 de terris ibid' ſcil' in Burgo.—Coron. rot' 27 de ſerjeantia unum Baliſtarium in exercitu regio in Wallia pro maner de Burgo. Cart. 6 Ed. 3 n 4 pro terris in Burgo.

lowing inſcription. The words are in one line, and continued the whole length of the balk, with ſpaces between the fourth and ſeventh word; the letters are in relief, and about twice as large as the plate repreſents them. The inſcription is as ſingular as the accident it commemorates—I read it thus,

Bis acuad atin denuo reedificatur—Twyce brent aforne is bylt agean by Robert Thorne the Parſon 1348——62.

Robert Thorne, the Parſon, for the benefit of the rude fore-fathers of the Village, has told us, in plain Engliſh, that this houſe was twice burnt, and he had rebuilt it. In attempting to ſay the ſame in Latin, he has ſtrangely bewildered himſelf. The two words *acuad* and *atin* can be derived from nothing but the verb *acuo* (34), and the adjective *ater*, and then the ſenſe is

(34) Applied to fire, to quicken, to ſtir up or increaſe it.

myſterious

myſterious and obſcure; but the good Rector had probably received his education in a Cloiſter; and mean as his abilities may appear to us, they were far from contemptible in his time. The word following the date, with the figures 62, I am unable to explain, but I imagine it to be the rebuilder's age.

Burgh Caſtle is a Rectory, anciently valued at ten marks; in the King's books at £6. 13*s.* 4d. and being of the ſworn value of £44. 6*s.* 1*d.* is diſcharged of firſt-fruits and tenths; it now pays annually 1*s.* 5*d.* ſinodals to the Biſhop, 7*s.* 6*d.* procurations to the Archdeacon; and 1*s.* 6*d.* procurations at the Biſhop's viſitation. The Parſonage-houſe adjoins to the north-weſt corner of the Church-yard, and has 39 acres of Glebe belonging to it, and all the tythes are paid in kind.

Roger de Burgh (35) gave the advowſon of this Church to the Priory of St. Olave, at Herringfleet, for perpetual alms; and King Henry the Third confirmed this donation to them. The Prior preſented to the Rectory, and had a reſerved penſion of four marks out of it, which is ſtill paid to the owner of St. Olave's: After the diſſolution of thē Priory, the Patronage of the Church came to the Crown.

The Church is a ſmall building, conſiſting of a nave, chancel, and round tower; it is dedicated to St. Peter.—There are ſeveral memorials for perſons interred in it, but none of them remarkable, except the following inſcription on a black marble near the Font.

(35) Dic' quod Eccæ' de Burgh fuit in donatione Dñi H. p'ris Dni' R's nunc, et Prior Sci' Olavi de Herringfleet. ten' advoc Eccæ' de Burgo.—Poſtea ven' Prior et Dic' quod ipſe habet advoc' Eccæ' prdcæ' ex dono Rogeri de Burgo hend' in perpet' Elemos' et Hen. Rex p'r Dni' Rx' nunc remiſſit eid' Priori et ſucc' et p'fert Cartas quæ hoc id' teſtant. Plitæ Coronæ apud Gypp. A° 14 E 1. Rot. 27.

SISTE LECTOR ET
ADSTA
MONUMENTUM HOC EST
THOMÆ GREENWOOD, ARMIGERI
VIRI IN DIFFICILLIMIS TEMPORIBUS VERE
SINGULARIS
REGIAM MAJESTATEM INIQUISSIME PROSTRATAM
IMO SUBLATAM ETIAM IN RUINIS
FLEVIT ET VENERAVIT
ECCLESIAM ANGLICANAM LACERATAM
DIRUTAM ET FANATICORUM FURIIS
UNDIQUE CONCULCATAM
(VELINT NOLINT ISTI NIMIS PROSPERE SCELERATI)
AGNOVIT UT AMICUS
REVERITUS EST UT FILIUS
ET QUANTUM IN SE POTUIT
SUBLEVAVIT VINDICAVIT PROPAGAVIT
UT XRISTIANUS
AC TANDEM HONORIS ET LABORIS PLENUS
HUMILLIME, PATIENTISSIME RELIGIOSISSIME
OCCUBUIT
DIE MENSIS IANUARII DECEM. SEPT.
ANNO SALUTIS CIↃIↃLXXVII.

To

To theſe ſlight memoranda of their Church and Pariſh, I ſhould have added a liſt of the Rectors, had my ſeries of them been compleat; but as it is not, I ſhall only mention the preſent—the Rev. J. BELLWARD, A. B. who is an ornament to his ſacred profeſſion, and one of the worthieſt of men.

FINIS.